1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

in the Front Line will be found

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the con sined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887.

A Word for Some Political Lunatics. The Hon, HENRY WATTERSON being temporarily absent from the direction of the Courier-Journal, some wild prophet of political lunsey is occupying his place.

This frantic war-whooper flercely renews the shrick that Mr. RANDALL and the protectionist Democrats must be driven out. He would divide the Democracy by expelling all but those who favor free trade and will pledge themselves to maintain in full force and extortion the odious internal revenue system, in order that the protective duties that now keep out British manufactures and keep up the wages of American workingmen may be cut down to the lowest possible figure.

Happily there is no prospect that this free trade wrecker will be able to have his way; but let us invite the attention of those who may be disposed to go with him in his effort to break up the United Democracy to a chapter of history which has a bearing upon the present controversy.

In 1880 Gen. HANCOCK was the Democratic candidate for President, and this was the platform of the National Convention concerning the tariff:

"The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike rainst the cormorant and the commune."

That looks harmless enough, and yet the Republicans made their fight on the proposition that the election of HANCOCK would be a free trade victory; and finally, on the 16th of October, just on the eve of the voting, Gen. HANGOCK thought it necessary to publish a letter declaring his adherence to "a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the underpaid labor of Europe.'

This letter availed nothing. It came too late, it showed panie, and it was a mistake. New York and Connecticut both voted against HANCOCK, nothwithstanding his protectionist declaration; but, if in 1880 New York and Connecticut went Republican on this issue, with a nondescript Democratic platform and all the protectionist Democrats voting the ticket, what chance would there be in 1888 of carrying New York and Connecticut for the Democratic candidate on a platform of high internal taxes and low import duties, and with SAMUEL J. RANDALL, SMITH WEED, WALDO HUTCHINS, and all the protectionist Democrats either expelled from the party or sent to the rear and silenced?

The only safety for the coming campaign is in the United Democracy, and cursed be the fool who raises his hand to bring division, discord, and defeat into the camp

The Consumption of Gold.

The report of the Director of the Mint for the last fiscal year contains some statistics | tween man and man. The suggestion that relating to the production and consumption of gold in 1886 which are very instructive. The figures given are these:

World's coinage, less recoinage. Used in the industrial arts..... World's production....

\$34,034,884

Apparent excess of consumption.

It will be seen from these figures, which do not vary much from the average of those of the years immediately preceding, that the amount of gold coined, added to that of gold consumed in the arts, exceeds the production by about 85 per cent. Since this excess cannot all be drawn from the yield of the mines year by year, it must in large measure be derived from the stock of coin in existence, as well as from that of manufactured gold. Complete statistics on the point are wanting, but pretty full inquiries made in regard to the United States for 1885 resulted in showing that only about one-fourth of the total gold manufactured was coin melted down, while one-twelfth was old lewelry. At this rate the entire consumption of gold in the arts in the world would be over one-third of the entire production, and less than twothirds of it would go to swell the world's

It is sometimes said that the exchangeable value of gold, as a commodity, is purely artificial, and is the result of its being the conventional material of money. But if onethird of the total annual production, as the foregoing figures seem to prove, is consumed in the arts and manufactures, the metal evidently has a commercial value independent of its use for coinage. What that value would be if this coinage were to cease is of course a matter of conjecture, but that it would not be annihilated is very plain.

They Won't Go.

ane meet active and industrious young Mugwump in Massachusetts is Mr. George FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham and Boston. Mr. WILLIAMS is only a Dartmouth College man, and so not a Boston Mugwump by right of birth. It is the more to his credit that he has attained his present preëminence by less-eyed and sempiternal hustling.

GEORGE FRED has devoted a good deal of his valuable time in the past three years to inoculating Mr. CLEVELAND with advice. As Mr. CLEVELAND is not taking Mugwump advice, Mr. WILLIAMS'S excursions to Wash ington have now to be for other purposes. But he must still be "reforming" something The civil service seems at present thoroughly reprobate and irreclaimable from the almond-eyed reformer's point of view. The tariff is always with us. Mr. WILLIAMS and his little Boston band of reformers from Reformville are always looking for the tariff with a club.

Young Mr. WILLIAMS was in Washington ast week with a lot of invitations to distrib-A Tariff Reform Union is to sit or be sat upon in Boston, Dec. 28. Civil service reform being more or less indecently interred, the Massachusetts Mugwumps are coking for another idol. So they have turned | cer. The Mugwumps contended that his

to tariff reform. Mr. Gronge Fren was commissioned to corral as many Congressmen as possible and herd them into the Boston yards. Congressmen like to go to Boston. It is a great place for the speaking of essays after dinner. Boston is full of clubs that have dinners and seduce Congressmen into speaking at them. By a barbarous Boston custom its club dinners are usually given in the day time. But the Congressmen don't care. Some of them like an early start. Anyhow. Boston club dinners have been favorites with Congressmen.

pretty small package for Messenger WIL-

The lesson of his fruitless expedition is a

good one. Congressmen understand the

folly of committing themselves to prema-

ture or extreme programmes, merely for the

Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Randall.

Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Randall have

served a purpose not originally contemplated

These almost criminal falsehoods were in-

for the cause of Democratic unity. Prompt-

public attention to the fact that the two

Mutual respect, strong confidence on the

part of each in the other's fidelity to the

essential principles of Democracy, willing-

ness to cooperate in every plan that prom-

ises to promote the common cause—that is

the picture of the present relations of Mr.

RANDALL and Mr. CARLISLE which PULITZ-

ER has unintentionally brought out in

The November treachery and the Decem-

ber treachery of the New York World have

both served the cause of Democratic unity.

Since the World began lying it has never

A Shocking Proposition.

The Government of the Australian colony

of New South Wales recently offered a prize

of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling-

agriculturists in that part of the world

as it has proved among domestic fowls.

Would such a proceeding as this be wise

or expedient? We do not ask whether it

would be humane, for humane considerations

have very little to do with the subject. The

propriety of slaughtering these Australian

rabbits wholesale, by the employment of

gunpowder, poison, or traps, would hardly be

seriously questioned, if the necessity for

their extermination is so great as it appears

to be. But should resort be had to an agency

certain to involve an incalculable amount of

animal suffering apart from the mere death

pang, and not unlikely to produce an un-

favorable effect upon the health of the com-

In a war, the soldiers of one army seek to

kill or disable the soldiers of the other.

There are many means of effecting death to

which it would be thought dishonorable to

resort, however, in the bitterest conflict be-

cholera or small-pox should be introduced

into a hostile camp would not be entertained

for an instant, though the very men who

would recoil from such a proposition with

horror, would not have the slightest hesita-

tion in shooting and killing any of the

soldiers in that camp on the field of battle.

But it may be said that sentimental consid-

erations of this sort have no place in a war-

fare upon animals. This brings us to the

question whether the utilization of disease

for the destruction of animals is altogether

As to some maladies, the danger would be

manifest. In many countries the depreda-

tions of wolves are so much dreaded that the

Government encourages the destruction of

these animals. Even in this State the game

law of 1879 provides for the payment of a

bounty of thirty dollars for a grown wolf

and fifteen dollars for a pup wolf to any per-

son who shall kill any of these creatures

within the boundaries of New York. Now,

among wolves is rables, the malady which

produces hydrophobia in man; yet surely

nobody would think of disseminating rabies

among these animals, say in France or in

Russia, in order to lessen their numbers. The

risk of increasing the prevalence of hydro-

phobia among the inhabitants of those coun-

In many branches of medical and physic

logical investigation the tendency of mod-

ern research has been to demonstrate the

existence of a connection between disease

in the lower animals and disease in man

The communicability of glanders from

horses to human beings has long been

known. Recent observations in England

strongly indicate that scarlet fever has its

origin in a disease to which cows are subject.

Coincidences have also been noticed between

the prevalence of throat maladies in certain

districts and outbreaks of particular poul-

try diseases in the same localities. Refer-

ences to the literature of medicine would

reveal many other facts, all pointing in the

same direction, and leading to the conclu-

sion that the healthler we keep the lower

animals the better it will be for the higher.

From selfish considerations, therefore, irra-

spective of sentiment, the Australians should

reject PASTEUR'S proposition to kill off their

Mr. Higgins's Successor.

Secretary FAIRCHILD has decided to ap-

point Mr. PERRY C. SMITH of New Jersey as

chief of the Apppointment Division of the

Treasury, in place of EUGENE HIGGINS of Maryland, resigned. Mr. Smith is at present

disbursing clerk of the Post Office Depart-

ment. He is said to be a man of high busi-

ness ability, and is a cousin of Mr. FAIRCHILD.

We can form no warmer nor better wish for

that he may give as much satisfaction as his

There has been no dispute as to the fact

that Mr. EUGENE HIGGINS made a good offi-

predecessor, Mr. Higgins, gave.

success in his new post than to hope

rabbits by chicken cholera.

tries would be too great.

one of the most certainly fatal disease

safe so far as man himself is concerned.

munity in whose territory it is employed?

equivalent to \$125,000 - for a successful

this offer, and he proposes to destroy the

by the proprietor of that newspaper.

The deliberate misrepresentations of the

TAME to take back to Boston

sake of a Boston dinner.

success next year.

strong, bright lines.

lied to better purpose.

porter of the Administration. Mr. HIGGINS has given up his post because And anyhow, Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, he was tired of it, and because purely pracafter a painful and protracted effort, has tical political work is more to his taste than succeeded in making an agreement with exactly two Congressmen to ship them-selves to the care of the Tariff Reform Government clerking. He has held his place long enough to see the Mugwumps brought to nothing and made an involuntary annex Union. Their names are BRECKENRIDGE, to an Administration which they have vainly W. C. P., Kentucky, and Wilson, W. L., West endeavored to control. Virginia. They are good men and true, and Mr. BRECKENRIDGE can talk as well as Mr. WILSON can keep silence, but they make a

The Author's Right.

extra-departmental activity was pestiferous

and worthy to be suppressed. In regard to

ed that Maryland at the November election

ones, easily elected his candidate, and gave

him a general vote of confidence. The few

Democratic traitors and miscellaneous calci-

trant Mugwumps were driven into the

ground. They were kicking against Mr.

CLEVELAND, a supporter of Mr. HIGGINS, as

the latter was and is a clever and useful sup-

howed its entire satisfaction with Mr. Hig-

The Atlanta Constitution states the ques tion clearly and strongly, as is its wont:

"Every Frenchman and every Russian author ought to have a share in the profits that across from the re-printing of his works in this country and in every other country. Whother his books are good, bad, or indiffermt, he ought to share in the profits that result from

Supposing there should be loss instead of profit, ought the author of the books to share in the loss?

New York World concerning the relations of There is a great difference between literary property and ordinary property, such as lothes, houses, food, and the like. This diference is recognized in all copyright legislation. The owner of a house or of a bushe geniously contrived at a time most critical of wheat owns it absolutely; the owner of the material book, the paper, printing, and ly and indignantly denied by both Mr. RANbinding, owns it absolutely; but the author DALL and the Speaker, they have directed who creates the intellectual contents of the book has but a limited and partial ownergreat Democratic leaders in the House of ship, enduring only for a period fixed by Representatives are equally determined to law: and when that period expires he has put no obstacles in the way of Democratic no ownership at all.

The author's property in the printed book s thus a creature of the law, and it may be long or short at the pleasure of the legislator. It is a matter of policy and discretion, and not of complete and inherent right.

Besides, the commercial value of the book depends on the education of the people to whom it is offered; and that education is the result of culture, expenditure, and schooling, with which the author of a book, if he is a foreigner, has had nothing to do, and toward which he has contributed nothing. His right to come in and profit by these conditions cannot be an unqualified right, like that of the native author who has contributed to produce them.

Altogether this question is not so simple or so one-sided as some enthusiastic and sentimental people seem to think it.

Yes, Think About It.

method of exterminating the rabbits, which Ever since the birth of the republic it has have become an unendurable pest to the been illegal for the vessels of any foreign power to engage in our coasting trade. The attention of PASTEUR, the great Why should it not be speedily made illegal French physiologist, has been attracted by for the Canadian railroads to engage in car-

rying goods and passengers between our rabbits by introducing a fatal disease among Eastern and Western cities? them. Chicken cholera is the malady which The cases are exactly parallel. If we prohe would employ for this purpose. The germ tect our ships against the competition of of this affection could be placed in water to foreign ships, why shouldn't we protect our which the animals have access, and in a home railroads against those running just short time the disease would spread and probably prove as destructive to rabbit life outside of our northern borders? Let Con-

rress think about this!

An esteemed correspondent favors us with he subjoined communication:

"I have been for thirty years one of the stanches supporters of THE SUN, and now can you not for a seaso bate the fervor of infernal politics and advocate Rapid Fransit! Mysolf and daughter were near being killed lown town of its surging humanity. If you want to rain in popularity devote a half column now and then o Rapid Transit and the safety of our bodies. What a

In the first place politics isn't infernal at all, but delightful, because it is the concern of the whole community, and it can't be neglected, Besides, what good will be accomplished by daily essays on Rapid Transit? Will they persuade our correspondent to put up the mil-lions needed to build the Arcade Bailway? The Arcade is the great plan to meet the exigency, but the work can't be set agoing by time, we dare say; and we advise our cornt to see Mr. MELVILLE C. SMITH about a handsome subscription.

Mr. Evarts is probably very glad to think that the Republican Club farce is over. He is kind-hearted, good-natured, and patient gentleman, but he had to bear as much nonsense last week as if he were listening to one of his own political speeches.

We must rebuke our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, for allowing its types to call the great Roswell G. Horr, the Michigan JOE MILLER, "Mr. HOAR." Mr. G. F. HOAR of Massachusetts is a Republican antique, who means to be serious, and is consequently a perpetual fount of unconscious humor. Mr. R. G. Hour of Michigan is a Republican curio. who means to be humorous, and is consequently deeply, darkly, and dully serious.

The rally of Republican clubs at New York,

At New York? That is not the proper preposition. People say that this thing or that thing happened at Springfield, but in New York. The logic of the distinction requires no xegesis.

The omnignorant editor of the Evening Post recently confounded Mr. PATRICK J. MA-GUIBE of Boston, who was defeated for Alder man at the election last week, with Mr. Par-RICK MAGUIRE of the same city. The similarity of names led the omnignorant editor of the Post to remark, with almost ecstatic joy :

"He was, taking him all in all, the best representative of the spoils hunting Democrat which Massachusetts had. He has now been defeated for Alderman in the trongest Democratic district in Boston. His downfall prebably marks the last appearance of his kind as a controlling induence in the Democratic party in Massachusetts. Par has, with gratifying suddenness, worked his

The danger of basing high ethical and political generalizations upon insufficient informa tion was never more ludicrously illustrated Even the Boston Herald joins in the laughter excited by the pompous omnignorance of the editor of the Evening Post.

Four thousand two hundred and twentywo tramps were immured in the New Haven station houses last year. Here is a first-rate text for Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW at the next Yale dinner.

For some years to come we are likely to hear of numerous little wars along the west coast of Africa between the natives and the whites, such as the troubles with King Ja-Ja and the expedition of Sir Francis DE WINTON against the Yonnie tribe, of which mention has recently been made in the cable despatches These troubles, which are breaking out here and there along 1,000 miles of coast, all originate in the same manner. Many of the coast chiefs have always acted as middlemen between the white traders and the natives of the interior. They have made a good, round profit on all merchandise coming to the sea or moving inland. Since the European powers have appropriated the coast line the white traders have been pushing inland themselves for th purpose of saving the customs or blackmail evied by the coast chiefs. The chiefs think this conduct is unconstitutional, and some of them are beginning to make a great fuss about it. There are white men on the coast who think the chiefs are partly right, and in the French possessions and the Conge Independent

State traders are required to pay a small cus-toms tax to coast chiefs through whose terri-tory their goods pass. Might, however, appears to make right on the parts of the coast con-trolled by the British and Germans, and the trouble is confined to their territories.

Col. E. C. Colle, who seems to have succeeded to the leadership of the Oklahoma raids, formerly held by Capt. D. S. PAYNE and Capt. W. L. Couch, gives dark hints that another effort will soon be made to occupy that region. The effort will not succeed, but it is emarkable that Congress has so long allowed the troublesome question of the disposition of the surplus lands in the Indian Territory to remain undetermined. Attempts to seize the Oklahoma region have now been going on for nine years. December, 1880, was a period of special excitement, the raiders and the troops facing each other for a long time, with dangers two years, Col. E. V. SUMNER has had to evercise constant vigilance to keep settlers out of the lands. Several straggling parties have thus been turned out, and Commissioner ATRINS gives this account of the policy pur-

"While vigorously executing official orders he has ab-stained from any harsh or unnecessary exercise of mili-tary power toward the citizens of Nates adjoining the Territory who have sought to effect a lodgment in Oklahoma.

This language is noticeably mild, as the reatment itself is forbearing. It is evidently feit by the authorities that at some day the Government's surplus lands in the Indian Territory must be assigned either to white men or red. It now seems not improbable that Indians from the western part of the Torritory may be removed to Oklahoma and whites admitted to the lands thus vacated.

Mr. G. WASHINGTON CHILDS of Pennsylrania and the world continues to insist that he is not a candidate for President. But office is not to be escaped by modesty. Mr. CHILDS is, so to speak, the most elegyable candidate in the country. We will not undertake to say that he can avoid being the funeral director of the Republican party. However, it's not our wake. Mr. LAWRENCE SULLIVAN has gone to

nodern Athens, with just about as bad whiskey and as much assumption of intelligence as the The earth slowly hurtles as it flies through space. - Boston Transcript.

in Boston. It reminds us of the genius, "Who chortles in his joy." The Philadelphia papers are publishing accounts of Tox Massauts's celebrated attack on Dasixi Williams and Mr. Wilsarsu's famous reply. We are pleased to notice that our Quaker city contemporaries are beginning to see the necessity of publishing live news.—Mait and Exprez.

It may interest our esteemed contemporary o learn that Tom MARSHALL did not attack DANIEL WEBSTER, and never was in the Senate Numerous and able as the Marshall family is, no member of it has sat in the United States Senate since 1801, when HUMPHREY MAR-SHALL'S term expired.

Mr. BLAINE and Mr. LEVI P. MORTON Were together at Deal on Friday. For the benefit of those incurable victims of political nervous prostration, the Muggies, we will say that this s the same old Deal.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE

The Law in Full Force, But the Bars Still

BANGOR, Dec. 18 .- The two State constables, Harriman and Mayville, who were appointed by the late Gov. Bodwell to enforce the Prohibition law in Bangor, proceeded immediately to give all the liquor dealers in the city ten days' notice to close their bars. The ten days expired on last Saturday evening, and everybody expected to see the fur fly on Monday morning. Nothing startling has occurred as yet, however, and the dispensers of old rye are still doing business at the old stand. The liquors have generally been stowed away

The liquors have generally been stowed away out of sight, but are within such handy reach that a customer can get a drink two minutes after the constables have left.

A man who runs a very flourishing bar down on the Haymarket was asked by your correspondent if he was afraid of being cleaned out by the constables. He replied, with a look of contempt: "lists! I'd just like to see those two farmers get anything out of this joint. Why, I know an hour ahead when they are coming."

coming."

The majority of sensible people are much disgusted over the attempt to force an obnoxious law down their throats, but they have the comforting assurance that it can't be done,

The Triul of the Chicago.

The points developed by the statements of Capt. Robeson, commanding the Chicago, and Mr. Chomson, her chief engineer, as well as by the telegram of Commodore Gherardi, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to Secretary Whitney, are that the trial trip of this vessel was successful; that her engines worked easily and with no sign of weakness, and that she made an average of lifteen knots per hour, reckoning on the resistance of the tides, in a trial of six consecutive hours. The pounding and thumping noticed in the first dock trial of her engines disappeared with the alteration of the valves; there was no need of resorting to forced draught; her steering capacity was all that could be desired; she was steady and free from immederate vibrations.

But the four Roach cruisers, of which the Chicago is the last and largest, were not constructed under stipulations of speed. Their contracts call only for the develop ment of a given amount of indicated horse power, which is all that could be fairly required of their builders, since they did not design the vessels. Some curious results have been reached by the trials. The Atlanta and the Boston were twin ships, of the same displacement and general design, and meant to have the same horse power and speed. But with every assisting device and the special personal superintendence of Chief Engineer Melville, the Atlanta never could be made to deve op even the low average of 3,500 horse power called for by her contract; and yet she reached a speed far above what had been expected of her even had the contract horse power been developed. On the other hand, the Boston's engines on her very first trial far surpassed the horse power stipulated for them, making a maxi-mum of 4,240 and a mean of 3,789 for six hours to gether; yet she could at no time reach the speed shown by the Allanta. A part of this difference is attributable to the fact that the hull of the Boston on her trial was foul from need of docking, while that of the Atlanta was fresh; but this hardly tells the whole story.

In the Chicago's trial on the Sound the horse power developed has not yet been officially made known, but t is believed to be less, on an average, than the 5,000 which the contract calls for. The average speed secured is also somewhat less than was expected, as it was thought that this might be near sinteen knots. Still, on the whole, the results are thought satisfactory. The type of engines used is wholly experimental in war vessels though known to a small extent on merchant steam-ships. They are not likely ever to be duplicated in other war vessels, as they weigh about twice as much as other marine engines developing an equal amount of power

Mr. Ober's Lectures and Mr. Le Plongeon's

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Last evening I assisted, by invitation, at the lecture given under the auspices of the New York Geographical So-ciety by Prof. Frederick A. Ober, who presented on the creen some pictures taken by me in 1875, and told his audience that they were made by himself in sain.

You have known me and all about my work for many years. Will you, then, kindly allow me to correct through your paper the topsus memorize of the lecturer? I have sent to the editor of the New Fork Times, Mr. George Jones, a letter asking him to correct the errors of his reporter on the subject. I enclose a copy of the ame, and beg you to allow me room in your columns to ot this matter right, so giving each his due.

BROOKLYR, Dec. 15. AUGUSTUS LE PLONGEON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK THEES—PROF SET. In the report of Prof. Frederick A. Ober's secture at Chickering lial last might it is stated that the pictures from Yucatan exhibited on the screen were made by the lecturer himself from the monuments and the himself said so to his audience. Now I beg to correct this small serror. Maybe six Ober forgot that the pictures at least seven of them, were made by me; that I have in my possession the original negative; that he obtained the prints from Mrs. Le Piongson, at her house in Merida, under condition he aboud not use them either to illustrate of the prints from Mrs. Le Piongson, at her house in Merida, under condition he aboud not use them either to illustrate of the tentures. That it has seven exhibited her rich extenses, that it has been also that the Cooper Union, when the leadent of Sciences and at the Cooper Union, when the leadent of Sciences and at the Cooper Union, when the leadent of Sciences and at the Cooper Union, when the leadent of Sciences and at the Cooper Union, when the feet of the foreign and the country many years after the pictures were made. I cannot well understand how he can tell his suddence that he made the negatives from the originals. Again, one part of a certain monument was struck by lightning the day after I took the negative, and Prof. Ober never saw it as presented on the screen last light.

I do not like to prevent any one from making an honest and legitimate living, but I deededly object to any person appropriating my work without my consent.

Hoping you will please correct the slight lagent memories of the isotare, I remain. Mr. Kolter, your very want.

HOW THE STATES RATIFIED. A Series of Contenuries of the Constitut

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- It is possible that

he example just set by New Jersey in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of her ratifica tion of the Federal Constitution will now be folowed by other States. There is good groun or observing the whole series of similar centennial events, at least by ceremonies of simple commemoration like those held at New Brunswick, without elaborate preparation or pretence. While the Constitution was completed and signed by the Philadelphia Convention on the 17th of September, 1787, that act gave it no operative force. It was still only a document for consideration by the States individually, and somewhat in the position of a bill in Congress drawn up and reported favorably by a very influential committee. A great difference, of course, was that the States were to accept

although they were at liberty to suggest amendments. The seventh and final article of the instrument as framed required the ratifications of nine out of the thirteen States in order to make it binding between the States so ratify ing. White a sufficient number of ratifications was generally hoped for, the matter was not ree from doubt. There had been flerce disensions during the process of framing, and. although the final words of the document ananimous consent of the States present," only

showed that it was "Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present," only 39 out of 55 members actually signed it, even after Franklin's final appeal for signatures to the engrossed copy.

It is remarkable, therefore, that the centenaries of any of these State ratifications should have been allowed to pass without public notice, in view of the importance of these acts and of the anxiety with which they were successively awaited. It is especially singular that little Delaware, which has the honor of being the first of the thirteen States to accept the Constitution, which she did on the 7th of December, 1787, should not have made something of the centenary of her action. The case of Pennsylvania, which ratified five days after Delaware, is a little different, since she has so recently held a great celebration in honor of the framing of the Constitution, as to be able to pass in silence her individual ratification of it. But Delaware not only led the way for her great sister States, but adopted the Constitution by a unanimous vote, whereas Pennsylvania's Convention accepted it, after hot debates, only by a vote of 46 to 23.

New Jersey was the third State to ratify, and she, like Delaware, did so unanimously. The date was a hundred years ago to-day, Dec. 18; but as this was to fall on Sunday, the New Brunswick celebration was held on Friday, the 16th, and the 16th, by the way, was on Sunday in 1787.

The year 1788 opened with two ratifications— Scotland. In Edinburgh he will find another

This is a sort of thing that is only found out

Brinswick celebration was need on Frings, the States to the central Georgia's, by a unanimous vote on the 2d of January, and Connecticut's by 128 to 40 a week later. On the 6th of February came the ratification of Massachusetts, which was regarded everywhere as of great importance, there being two well-defined opinions in the State, turning largely on the powers delegated by the States to the central Government under the new Constitution. The Convention was remarkable for the high character and ability of its members, and a popular meeting of Boston mechanics in favor of the new Constitution. After very energial consideration of the instrument, paragraph by paragraph, the Convention ratified it by 187 votes against 168. The vote was close, and the majority was no doubt helped by the outside demonstrations, and by their consenting to recommend no fewer than the amendments, which satisfied some ob-

nine amendments, which satisfied some objectors.

Three more State ratifications were then needed. These came slowly, a period of nearly three months intervening before the first. On the 28th of April, 1788, Maryland's Convention accepted the Constitution by a vote of 63 against 12, without suggesting amendments. This made seven States secure, and the current anxiety was expressed in the concluding number of the famous series of papers that had been published in New York since the beginning of the year, and called, when afterward collected in a volume, The Federalist. "In so arduous an enterprise," said the writer. I can reconcile it to no rules of prudence, to let go the hold we now have upon seven out of the thirteen States, and, after having passed over so considerable a part of the ground, to recommence the course." This was in view of the talk of a new convention to modify the

over so considerable a part of the ground, to recommence the course." This was in view of the talk of a new convention to modify the work of the old one, and also of possible unfavorable action by the important States of New York and Virginia.

South Carolina came with her share to the work on May 23 by a vote of 149 to 73, acompanied by the proposal of a few amendments. Not quite a month later, June 21, New Hampshire, whose action was no doubt largely influenced by that of Massachusetts, followed with a vote of 57 to 46. Then, at last, the Constitution, a little more than nine months after its adoption by the Philadelphia Convention, had become a binding instrument, and celebrations of this fact were held in various cities when the news reached them. Five days after New Hampshire came Virginia, with a vote of 89 against 79, while a vote even closer brought in New York, on July 26, by 31 to 29, the preceding favorable action of a sufficient number of States and many proposed amendments greatly helping to secure this narrow majority. North Carolina and Rhode Island were very tardy with their ratifications, the former's coming only Nov. 21, 1789, and the latter's May 29, 1790.

It is clear enough from this brief review of

coming only Nov. 21, 1789, and the coming only Nov. 21, 1795, and the coming of the companion of the compani

Move on, Pulitzer!-Repudiated by his Race From the Hebrew Standard. Our popular Mayor has written many letters

that will serve as models of letter writing for many years to come, but in none of his epistles has he dis played such consummate ability as in that written on the local canvasa. With an audacity unparalleled even in editorial arrogance, the boss of a would-be Democratic paper dictates with singular success to the party which his paper has always opposed the nominees for a quasi-judicial and a judicial office, and upon that hobby tries to establish his superiority, and bring his paper into still greater notoriety. The reputation of a man upon whom a large family depends for their sustenance. and who has been lauded to the skies in the columns of the very same paper which now trails his name in the dust, is exposed to public contumely, his honor, his professional and private character is bespattered with mud, his poverty dragged to the public light, and all for the purpose of establishing the autocracy of the

"brooding Buddha," as Mayor Hewitt designates him. We Jews have a special interest in this would-be "Sabib" of the Bohemian tribe. He happens to be of Jewish extraction, which he denies however, for some reason or other, probably as an impediment to certain ambitious designs of his. He is a Jew who does not want to be a Jew. And the peculiarity of it is that this unholy ambition of the said editor to lord it over the people and dictate to them who they should select and who not, will probably be laid at the door of the Jewa, who he has denied, and who have nover been anxious to count him as their own.

The Jews are never guided in their political judgmen by either sectorian or national prejudices, but they have the duty of disclaiming any responsibility in the work of one who is credited to them as one in race &d blood, and with whom no affiliation of any kind exists. However, the best mode of repudiating the neferious

political manusvrings of this man of intrigue is by voting against the man who has been selected by him as the tool of his ambition, by showing to the people that they have no sympathy with the man who proves a traitor to his party and a treacherous friend to his new allies. It is quite natural that he should act thus. The man who will deny his race and religion for the sake of ambition, social standing, or whatever motive, will be tray his political friend, will betray his party, if his aspiration is served thereby.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Some light is thrown on the causes of desertion in the army, so far as the De-partment of Texas is concerned, by this passage from the annual report of Gen. D. S. Stauley:

Soldiers are not furnished with proper vegetables, nor is pork a commodity that can be barizred for vegetables in this state, as it is not used as food or quoted in parket. The policy of the Subsistence Department, therefore, complete the soldier to buy a portion of his necessary ration, a thing not contemplated in the understanding of the contract centained in the oath of enlistmenths condition of the ration question is a fruitful source of descrition. Judge Advocate Ballance of the same department ar

Judge Advocate Ballance of the same department arrives at a like conclusion:

The power of logic and arithmetical computation have not yet reached that point of perfection that they can convince the average man that his hunger is the mero result of imagination. And there can be no doubt many descritions are caused by the soldiers' inability to understand or appreciate such legic. The bappiness and compute the company commander as so much on the ability of the company commander as an efficer, and the attention he pays to like legitimate duties, as on his inherent or cultivated ability to trade in pork and fresh vegatables.

It is reasonable to suppose that these causes produce similar effects when operating in other departments as

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The Goethe Club of this city, which has just elected Parks Godwin as its President, would find interest in the reminiscences of the few living Americans who were acquainted with the spotheotised German after whom the club is named. There are at least two such Americans yet among us both of whom are very aged contlemen: George Bancroft of Washington and George A. Calvert of Newport, the first of whom is a native of Massachusetts and the second a native of Maryland.

The marriage of a black centenarian in South Carolina to a black bride of 33 shows how the affections may bloom in a withered frame. When the late Capt. Lahr-busch of this city, the old British soldier who served as one of Napoleon's keepers at St. Helena was in the 113th year of his age, he said that his chief enjoyment in life was to go a courting. And a very merry man was the Captain at that time though be had been an oplum eater for over fifty years.

In the Russomania that is sprouting in society we have had the kirmess and the samovar parties, and now we have the festive prasdnik. A study of the social life of the old Moscovites will bring to light other Russian cus

"The only entertainment we ever have up here," said John Bigelow at his secladed home on the Hudson, "is an occasional funeral."

William T. Washburn, the poet whose graceful and delicate verses are often to be seen in the periodicals, is a New York lawyer, with an office on Broadway, Many of the members of the legal fraternity, to whom he is professionally known, are unaware of his poetical qualities and of the two volumes in which they are embalmed. Besides these works, he is the author of two novels of highly sensational features, written, like the poems, when free from his legal business. Mr. Wash-burn is a Harvard man, about 40 years of age, full-bearded, of stalwart frame, and fashionable in his garb. His brood of little darlings, his poems and novels, his practice, and his friends keep him busy from morn to eve, all the year round. He is a scion of the Washburn stock of Massachusetts, from which sprang the late eloquent rector of Grace Church and the present President of Roberts College, near Constantin

"Where are we to flee!" asked an Anarchist who stood at the counter in Schlag's last night; "by the new German law all Anarchista are to be driven out of Ger-many; not to be banished to a German penal colony. mind you, but merely to be flung over the frontier, with a warning never to return. Then, in this country two bills are up in Congress, one that prohibits Anarchists from counting here, and the other providing for the expulsion of such Anarchists as have got here. There is no place for us to fly to, unless we can find shelfer under the big red umbrella of the King of Ashantee, in Africa."

There was a swell dinner once upon a time, "given" at a public banqueting hall in this town to a distinguished ornament, who was honored in the eloquent speeches of the other distinguished men who ate the viands and quaffed the wines in his honor. The report tinguished citizens, who could not restrain their destre to do him honor. According to later and more authentic advices both the banquet and the elequence were at the ornament's expense, and he it was who invited the dis-tinguished guests to the banquet given in his honor. There are stories of other such things in this town."

Col. Henry S. Olcott, formerly of New York, but now of Madras, India, and the President founder of the Theosophical Society, has recently concluded a long tour of India and Ceylou. In July he passed through Calcutta. the sacred Brahmanical thread. His furthest note north was Darjiling, from which he beheld the sublim After the annual convention of the society, which is held this month at Adyar, he will go to China and Japan the students and faculty of the Buddhist University a Kolto. Col. Olcott is in appearance a veritable pati unnsual pallor.

There will be less talk in England hereafter about the given them examples of American stamina which raise the wonder of Englishmen. We can show them Miss Auna E. Dickinson, who has been ill for nearly

year, is slowly improving, and will shortly leave he home at Honesdale, Pa., for Florida, where she will winter. Miss Dickinson's illness is due wholly to over-work and worry, and her physicians prescribe a long rest as the surest cure. She will go South acco by a friend, while her faithful sister, Susan E. Dickir work as soon as she returns in the spring. Mohini M. Chatteriee, the young Brahman philosophe

who came to this country last year, has returned to in-dia after a long and pleasant visit, spent for the most part in Boston. Mohini, on his way to India, stopped in London, and went from there to Italy with frie departments of modern science in the light of Arras teachings. He says that America is the heart of the world; the great European thinkers of to-day are sim-ply working out American ideas. It was hoped by the American friends of this gifted young man that he would remain in this country and teach the theosophical doctrines advocated by him, but his disaffection with Madame Biavataky, with whom he went to Europe from Madras in 1884, caused him to decline all public invita tions except two made for him before he reached New York. He will never return to the West again, he says. and his parting with his friends here and in London onnection with the Theosophical Society

QUEER WRINKLES.

All Up With Him.

Wife-I am afraid, my dear, that Clara's quar rel with young Mr. Sampson is a very serious matter. Husband—Nonsense: they will be as devoted as ever Husband-Nonsense: they will be as the days. Is a few days. Is a few days. Wife-No. John, I think you are mistaken. No girl will with her lover just before Christmas unless there

Bunco Man (to stranger)-Aren't you Mr Stranger-No. sir. My name is Pressure of Philadel thia. I am forming a stock company to raise funds to levelop the new and wonderful phenomenon which as been unfoded to my friend. Mr. Keel—But by this time the burno man was blocks away.

A Narrow Escape.

Got Used to Mim. Happy Man (to widow of three husbands)-

Whom shall I ask to perform the ceremony, darling That matter, of course, I shall leave to you.

Widow (hesitatingly)—Well, dear, I haven't any very
particular preference, although I've always had the Rev. A Broken Henrt.

"Papa," she said as the old man came in late. young Mr. Sampson offered himself to me to-pigh d I refused him. And oh, papa, I am afraid his hear oroken."
"He told me about it," said the old man.
"Then you met him?"
"Yes, he is down at the Ragie playing billiards."

An Old Traism. He (just introduced)-What a very homely

man that gentleman near the piano is, Mrs. Hobson.
Mrs. Hobson—lea't he! That is Mr. Hobson.
He (equal to the occasion)—Oh, indeed! How true it is,
Mrs. Hobson, that the homely men always get the
prettiest wives. A Good Chance for Reminiscences.

Smith-Say, Brown, I wonder where the oldest inhabitant" is this year ! Brown—Why:
Smith—Well don't you think it about time for him to
show up and tell us something about the weather they
had in December when he was a young man?
Brown—If he hasn't showed up yet he must be dead.

Bloodless Duels. "Yesh." boasted Col. Blood to Mrs. Blood

with his chrouse command of the English language, "have (hic) sent an' accepted many (hic) challenges in my time." "And always won, I imagine ?" said the lady.
"Won I" say you could dispose of more whiskey than
your opponent."

Of Scientific Interest.

'Mamma," inquired little Emerson Waldo, a thing that runs must have some kind of metive power

mostn't it !"
"Certainly, Emerson."
"Weil, what is the motive power, mamma, that makes
little boys' noses run in cold weather!"

A Domestic Scene.

The young mother sat in a low, easy rocker before the fire, her babe sleeping quietly on her knee and, although all was ficrce and blustering without everything was quiet and cosey within. Gentle peac

everything was quiet and cosey within. Genile peace reigned in the household that night. "My dear," said the lady, turning to her husband, who was colinly enjoying his evening paper, "isn't it a curious thing that swams should sing just before they are going to die?" "No mere so," he replied, gazing at his infant's face with anxious fear, "than that babies should smile just before they are going to raise the roof off with colic. And presently all was flerce and blustering within.

Fun for The Sun. From the Waterbury American The very successful convention of Republi-can clube in New York had its amusing side, of course like all things successful or unsuccessful; and also, o course, Tun Sun is the paper to photograph that a

JUDGE BARRETT, TOO, QUITS THE CLUB Mr. Palmer's Secialism Too Much for Bim

as a Judge, to Sit Under

The news of Mr. Carnegie's resignation from the Nineteenth Century Club had hardly been made public when it leaked out that Judge Barrett, a Vice-President, had resigned from the club. The Judge's resignation was due to Mr. Courtlandt Palmer's utterances of the sentences of the Chicago Anarchists, and was sent to the club two weeks before the now famous speech of Mr. Carnegie was made When seen yesterday at his residence, 1 East Twenty-eighth street, Judge Barrett confirme

the report.
"I resigned," he said. "because I felt that I

secupying the judicial position I do, could not consistently remain a member of a club whom eading spirit had declared such injudicious views. I had carefully read the briefs of the counsel for the prosecution and defence in the Chicago case, and also copious extracts from the evidence, and was especially interested, as some of the legal points on conspiracy were similar to those that came up in the Sharperses. I had not the slightest doubt that the Supreme Court would confirm the verdict, and lelt that it was extremely dangerous that such views as Mr. Palmers should be made public. The men were murderers and should have been treated as such. Striking for one's rights and attempting to improve one's condition are entirely different from assassination, and it was entirely wrong to look upon these men as merely political offenders. Of course, Mr. Palmer's views in no way committed the club, but he is and has been the leading spirit, and it has always been considered his club. Personally, I have no criticism to make, but as a Judge I felt that there ought not even be a question as to my views. The club is not exactly the same, either, that it was when I joined it. Then the debates were instructive as well as entertaining. Now the main object appears to be to amuse. The audiences are also more fashionable and more desirous of being amused than of receiving instruction." views. I had carefully read the briefs of the

ST. JOHN ON THE PLUMED KNIGHT

He Denounces James G. Blatne for his Stand on the Whiskey and Tobacco Tax.

Between 600 and 700 men and women lietened with apparent pleasure to ex-Gov. John Blaine of Paris before the Manhattan Temperance Association in Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon for the Plumed Knight's recent state ment that the removal of the tax on tobacce and whiskey would be beneficial to the country. The ex-Governor was introduced by Editor I. K. Funk as "the man who ought to be President." He said that upon the principle

be President." He said that upon the principle that great men make great blunders Mr. Blaine of Paris had vindicated his title to overwhelming greatness by the huge blunder of declaring tobacco "a necessity" and favoring the lifting of the tax on whiskey.

"It is a sorry sight." St. John exclaimed, "te see the Plumed Knight standing as the champion of the tobacco worm, which is the only creature to whom tobacco is really a necessity. It is greatly to be regretted that a public man should stand as a stumbling block in the path to a higher and better life, and lead astray the youth of the land by any such pernicious doetring."

youth of the land by any such pernicious de-trine."

Mr. St. John declared that no citizen whe favored a liquor license could be a true Chris-tian, and that not even a tobacco chewer or smoker who had any self respect would say that "tobacco is a necessity."

Resolutions were adopted declaring the de-termination of the association to force the authorities to enforce the Sunday Excise law until they got a prohibition law.

BUNBEAMS. ... There are whole towns in Germany that

o little else but make dolls for American children

They are mostly simple country folk. England's children spend almost \$1,000,000 for French and German dolls, and America's children almost double that. -Baron de Hirsch has not yet made his illeged magnificent endowment of Jewish schools in Russia, but has invited suggestions from several source as to the best means of giving effect to some benevoler intentions, and has entered into negotiations with the

Russian Government on the subject. -Arthur Simmonds, a man of ecceptric ap pearance, and partially drunk, entered the Metropolitan District Railway station. England, recently, and took of his boots, and when ejected, soon came back more drunk, blew a bugie to attract attention, and then pro ceeded to undress himself in public.

-A little hunchback was seized by a detective in Berlin and relieved of a package which be was carrying under his cloak in front of the Czar's ca the Czar's visit to Berlin. The pawas opened by a superior and was found to contain samples of soap. The hunchback was let go. -M. Covin, the organist of the Church of

St. Honore, Eylau, Eng., while playing the Dead March at the funeral of M. Revilon, a fur merchant, sudden stiffened, and fell back out of his chair. His wife cried for aid. Her husband had been seized with total paraysis, and died while being carried out of the church -Esther Kidney five years ago was found drowned in a pond near Harrow, and the Coroner's jury

rendered a verdict of suicide. Recently a young woman named Emily Adams presented herself at the Harrow police station and said she wished to give herself int custody for the murder of Eather Kidney, whom she ha death. He had made a bet with some of his fello

countrymen that he could swallow as many pancakes as they would pay for, and the bet being accepted, the y went to an establishment noted for its pancake He swallowed cakes until he was carried out a corpre having choked himself - Miss Eva May Smith, a little 7-year-old girl, provided with a through ticket, a travelling bas, and a lunch basket, left Pensacola, Fia., with a label saying she was going to P. B. Morton, 29 West Prices street, York, Pa. She had to travel the whole distance

alone, some 1,200 or 1,400 miles. Her mother died reently, and her father was sending her to some relative -The County Infirmary of Winchester, Ohio, are in possession of six girls under age who will soon become mothers. All are verging on imbecility. A short time ago a family took a young and beautiful girl from the infirmary and adopted her. She was found to be in a condition that necessitated her return to the

natitution. The facts are just leaking out, and are caus -A restaurant proprietor of Montmartre, France, recently opened a curious cafe. The interior is in the form of an immense tub, the illusion of which is in the form of an immense tub, the illusion of which is carried out by the circular shape of the doors and windows. The signboard is inscribed with the word "Dior epes," whom the untutored folk of Montmartre imagine to be some fellow countryman of theirs who had die

tinguished himself as a cooper. -The ship Macaulay, launched thirty-two years ago in Baltimore, has been sold to Boston parties as a coal hulk. She cost in 1855 \$82,000, and although a sound vessel still, was sold for a mere song. The Macaulay once made the run from Liverpoet to Melbourne, Autralia, in seventy-eight days, and once from Southwes twenty four days. She was among the last of the famous

Baltimore clippers. -A casket presented to the Queen of England recently, worked by members of the Society of Decorative Art Needlework, is made of wood covered with green velvet, which is divided into panels and beautfully embroidered in silk and gold thread. The ornamentation consists of conventionalized flowers and gold scrolls, the royal arms and monogram on the front, and a short inscription with the date of presentation on the back. The casket stands on eight gold feet.

-The Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelby of Nashville, whose remarks in connection with the Emma Abbott episode were construed to be a defence of the theatre. was so beset by his Methodist brethren that he has pub-lished a card in which he "regrets and withdraws" pre-vious statements, and declares that he is "opposed is any attendance at theatres by members of our church and uphoids our ministers in the cerrection of this evil by public and private admonition and by patient and kind but firm administration of discipline."

One of the citizens of Codillac, Mich., is saving a great time with what he thinks are spir Articles of clothing were found with great holes cut it them, and all efforts to find out who cut the holes were vain. An all night prayer meeting was held by the inister, but the spirits were as active as ever, and new cap that had been placed in a jar. which tightly closed, was taken out with a big hole in it. The fact that the only member of the family whose clothing is not cut is a 14-year-old girl ought to make the de-

ection of the spirit an easy task QUITE ENGLISH, YOU KNOW, A young Britisher whose name was Wemyse West crasy at last so it semyse, Because people would not Understand that they ought To call blue, not Weemis, but Weems. Another whose last name was Knollys Tried vainty to vote at the pollys; But no bailot he cast Because till the last The clerk couldn't pronounce Knollys Noles.

And then a young butcher named Belvoir Went and mardered a man with a cielvels, Because the man couldn't. Or possibly wouldn't. Pronounce his name properly Beever.

There was an athlete named Strachas,
Who had plenty of sinew and brachas,
had be de hook a man down
With an indignant frown.
With an indignant frown.

If he failed to pronounce his name Strawn.

- Washington Balchas.